Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 6262 PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 881 PRICE—TEN CENTS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Extraordinary Business Prosperity for the First Week in May.

LOUISIANA NEGROES MORE A WRETCH OF THEIR OWN RACE.

Parden Certain of Confirmation.—No Doubt Established that the President will Win in the Fight with Conkling.—Etc., etc.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

Our telegraphic reports are unique this morning owing to wind storms between San Francisco and Chicago. A heavy storm of sleet in the region east of the Mississippi river and one in the telegraph office at Omaha are the disturbing causes.

The Nation's Business.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Public says: Exchanges for the first week of May, were on the whole, probably the largest on record, exclusive of transactions arising from speculation in stocks. The aggregate exchanges of New York had never been exceeded, but outside of New York the exact amount at San Francisco for the first week of the month is not yet known, but if it exceeds as much as may be expected from the return for the last week of April, the aggregate will surpass the highest exhibits, being $58,576,330 for the first week in December. In that week, too, exchanges at New York, exclusive of stock transactions, were only $750,220,351, while last week they were $912,205,000. On the other hand, the net exchanges at New York were larger in the first week of January, but the aggregate, outside of New York, was only $188,755,741. New Orleans is the only considerable city at which any decline appears in comparison with the first week of May, 1880, and that is unsignificant, while gains at several other cities exceed 40 per cent.

Exchanges for the week ending April 30th at San Francisco, and May 7th at all other cities, were as follows:

New York	$1,144,476,768
Boston	93,227,674
Chicago	51,125,403
Philadelphia	31,075,157
St. Louis	19,07[illegible]
Cincinnati	15,871,[illegible]
Baltimore	15,777,156
Milwaukee	4,[illegible]
San Francisco	12,[illegible]
Louisville	9,[illegible]
New Orleans	7,302,[illegible]
Pittsburg	7,[illegible]
Providence	5,[illegible]
Indianapolis	2,[illegible]
Kansas City	1,[illegible]
Cleveland	1,[illegible]
Hartford	1,[illegible]
New Haven	1,[illegible]
Lowell	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]
Outside of New York	[illegible]

Those who continue to prate about general prosperity would do well to bear in view of these and similar facts which accumulate week after week. Most have some other than an honest purpose. It is not possible for any man who does not deliberately shut his eyes to all information, to believe that the volume of business now being transacted is smaller than usual for the season. Day after day stories of disaster here or there are intentionally falsified for effect in Wall street, but business men of twenty cities in various parts of the country tell quite completely and truthfully the other story. The quiet complaint for sign the lamb in order to create a false impression. The record of payments actually made, on the other hand, is the interest of speculators or not, is the record which cannot be contested or manipulated. The volume now being transacted is enormous, and the best evidence which can be obtained is that every place and establishment at which the volume of business has hardly ever been large is now at this season and has never been in the large sales of [illegible] at this season of the year.

Pennsylvania wants to Honor Wm. Penn.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 11. A state senate resolution, was passed unanimously upon and to-day the house concurred, declaring the statues of the governors of William Penn from the London new Parliament House, Westminster Hall, England, to Independence Square, Philadelphia. The resolution provides that copies be sent to Penn, Penland and Wm. Stewart, Esq., now residents of London. Governor Hoyt will appoint a committee to receive the statues, and to [illegible] say [illegible] Governor Hoyt will appoint a committee to receive the statues, and to [illegible] say [illegible]

Fire at Denver.

DENVER, May 11.—[Special to the Tribune.] At 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the Tabor block, on Larimer street, and before it was extinguished damage to the amount of $50,000 was done. The building is owned by Senator Tabor, and is occupied by Tabor & Co., bankers; Tabor & Bro., dry goods; Tabor & Co., grocers; Tabor & Co., hardware; Tabor & Co., clothiers; Tabor & Co., boots and shoes; Tabor & Co., furniture; Tabor & Co., tinners; Tabor & Co., stoves; Tabor & Co., crockery; Tabor & Co., carpets; Tabor & Co., wholesale liquors; Tabor & Co., retail liquors; Tabor & Co., cigars; Tabor & Co., millinery; Tabor & Co., tailors; Tabor & Co., barbers; Tabor & Co., billiards; Tabor & Co., restaurant; Tabor & Co., bakery; Tabor & Co., saddlery; Tabor & Co., tobacco; Tabor & Co., jewelry; Tabor & Co., photographers

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1881.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

It is to be observed by the Chicago Times that Brady of the star route frauds, in defending himself, has implicated members of congress in scandalous and shameful public disgrace. There is no merit, or novelty, he says, in the present exposure of the star route rascality. All the charges now made have been made before; were made incessantly during the winter of 1879 and 1880, and an investigation was made by the house appropriation committee, thorough and far reaching." Yet the committee unanimously recommended a large increase over the appropriations for the previous year, and congress granted the full amount asked for by the department, thereby justifying the increase of compensation" on the ninety three "expedited" mail routes. To put the statement of Mr. Brady in other words, congress voted all the money which the star route ringsters wished to steal. Of course the object which Brady aims to convey is that a congressional inquiry has shown that there is no foundation for the present allegations of corruption. But such is not the fact. Nor was the inquiry made by the appropriation committee in the winter of 1879-80 the only one that has been made. An investigation was made by authority of the house in 1878, and the committee found the charges to be fully supported by the evidence. In their report they said:

The ring of contractors seems, from the evidence, to have embraced more or less prominence and experience, and to have numbered from thirty to forty persons, familiarly known among the clerks as the "star route ring," who have taken advantage of their position to establish a system of organized plunder, and as an auxiliary thereto have proposed to corrupt that class of people who hold positions of public trust, and in carrying out their plans have far reaching and a whole department and community. . . . They have bribed clerks in the contract office. . . . By corrupt use of money, by false representations, and by manufactured petitions, they have induced the department to establish service on lines where public convenience did not require it. . . . They have by corrupt means obtained certificates for service not rendered. . . . They have paid large sums of money to officials to control contracts.

So said the report of a committee raised by congress in 1876 to inquire into the star route rascality. Upon such a report, a rational supposition would arise that an opposition congress, deeming its special mission to be the advertising of democratic party virtue by discovering and reforming faults in the administration of its adversary, would take some energetic action. We cannot doubt that the report, in all its sweeping charges of fraud, corruption and robbery, was substantially correct. Yet no measure was even proposed to put a stop to the corruption and robbery which the committee exhibited, with the evidence, to the house. With the facts before them proving the roguery of "the forty thieves," the virtuous opposition voted all the money the scoundrels wished to steal.

What was the reason? Men of both parties were involved. The republican rascals were secure from prosecution because an equal number of democratic rascals of influence and prominence were involved with them. The truth simply is that the star route thieves, like the whisky ring thieves, carried on their plundering operations successfully until they came to be a power stronger than the government, and able to control the legislature. The whisky thieves were attacked by a tremendous solicitor of the treasury of the name of Binkley. The upshot was, not that whisky thievery was stopped, but that the rush Binkley had to stop down and out, and the rascals went on with their work for a considerable time longer, till the "press brigands," as gentlemen of their kidney called the newspaper fraternity, awakened a public sentiment that overwhelmed them. There is a remarkable similarity between the case of the star route ring and that of the whisky ring. The first public officer to attack the star route rascality was one T. J. Brady, a special agent of the postal service under Mr. Creswell—that is, an officer whose special function is to detect and bring to punishment depredators upon the public in that branch of the administration. Having a clearer conception of his duty than the average postal agent in Oregon, he didn't pass by the star route swindling as none of his business, but started an energetic war upon it. He wrote no letters, saying that matters of this kind did not fall under his supervision as agent. That is, he conceived that he was appointed agent to render service to the public and the department, and not to travel over the country doing the work of some coarse, illiterate, vulgar and corrupt politician who had set himself up as a "boss" and exacted a bondman's service of every official who was such a milksop as to own his sovereignty. Agent Holbrook, having unearthed corruption practiced in the star route service, reported the facts to the postmaster general, Mr. Jewell, who proceeded at once to strike at the abuse. True, the star route ring was not broken. It even had power to force Mr. Jewell out of office, and his faithful subordinate with him. But these officers had done their best, and are remembered with honor. They regarded it as far more creditable to go out of office in this way than to remain in office either as confederates, or as passive instruments, of rascals who were plundering the treasury. It often happens that the best and most courageous men are sacrificed in the first attempts to reform a great abuse; and yet they never fail who fall in such a cause. The final triumph may be distant, but it is always sure.

From that time till a few days ago, the star route rascals have carried on their business without molestation, save by the frequent exposure of their roguories by the "press brigands." These exposures led to another congressional inquiry into the star route rascality—that of 1879. Again the evidence established all that was alleged in the charges. But again, as in 1876, an opposition congress took no action, excepting to vote all the money the ringsters wished to steal. They did the same thing again last winter. With all the evidence taken by the inquiry of 1879 and the inquiry of 1876 before them, proving the star route rascality beyond any ground of doubt, the opposition congress increased the appropriation for the star route service by half a million dollars more than was granted the year before.

All this might seem discouraging were it not for the fact that in most cases of flagrant wrong retribution follows at the very moment when its supporters are most intoxicated with success, and seemingly invincible in the insolence and security of power. So it is with this wrong and these rascals now. The fight against this system of organized plunder, which controlled the whole postoffice department and even congress itself, only a few months ago, has suddenly been renewed with an energy that has swept away its main defenses, and even makes the plunderers tremble for their personal safety. The thieves of the ring have been dislodged from their old stronghold in the department, the fraudulent contractors are being set aside as fast as the postmaster general can examine them, the principles of the gang and their methods of robbery are being dragged into light, and a mass of corruption and rascality is being exposed which no congress will dare hereafter to ignore or condone. Nor will any future congress dare to make appropriations to meet the demands of the thieves, as former ones have so readily done. Very seldom has the increased service on which these frauds are based been asked for by the people. Contractors have taken the lead in it, as Dorsey did in Oregon, sending out agents to work up petitions," to gather lists of names with instructions to have that they were not all in the same handwriting," and to sub-let contracts at an advance on which the papers would be taken to Washington, get the endorsement of senators and others as the star route robberies in Oregon got the endorsement and active support of Hippie-Mitchell, when the routes would be "expedited," the pay increased three, five, or twenty fold and the government robbed of millions upon millions every year. The present administration is dealing with the system, we may feel sure, just one degree more than public expectation that will force it to do. Honesty always pays, will do it, and the signs are fortunately that neither honesty nor courage is wanting.

A POSTAL AGENT'S DUTIES.

For information of those who may have been led to suppose from the letter of Mr. Geo. A. Steel, especial agent, that the duties of that official are very limited, or who may have reminded from the conduct of the average postal agent in Oregon that the chief duty of that functionary is to employ himself in traveling over the state to work up the jobs of a political boss, we reprint the following from page 48 of the postal laws and regulations:

SEC. 18. *Special Agents.*—The postmaster general considers special agents of the department as *Government detectives*, as such all postmasters, contractors and others in the service, are safe citizens to them. They are responsible for their official acts only to him. In the discharge of their duties they are required to act with the strictest secrecy and circumspection, and to report to the department the facts and circumstances of their action. The documentary details of the postal service must receive their exclusive attention, to the end that the purpose for which the mail has been established may be attained with the least delay and greatest security. They are required to travel over the routes assigned them, as often as they may be ordered, and to make full reports of their progress, and of the management of each office and route visited. It is the duty of special agents to report to the department all cases of neglect or violation of the postal laws or regulations, and the management of each office and route visited, as far as they may be concerned, and to report all cases of depredations upon the mails, and of losses by robbery, whether committed by persons in the service or not. They will also report all cases of violation of the postal laws or regulations by postmasters, mail contractors, or other persons, and all cases of neglect of duty on the part of postmasters, mail contractors, or other persons in the service. They will inquire into complaints of depredations upon the mails, or of the wrongful detention or delay of the same, and into complaints of postmasters, mail contractors, or other persons in the service, and report all the facts and circumstances of each case. They will also inquire into complaints of postmasters refusing or neglecting to receive their mail matter addressed to them, and report all the facts and circumstances of each case. They will also report all cases of postmasters who neglect to keep their offices open for the prescribed hours, or who refuse to open their offices for the delivery of mail matter, or who refuse to receive mail matter for delivery, or who refuse to issue money orders, or who refuse to perform any other duty required of them by the postal laws or regulations. They will also report all cases of postmasters who neglect to make returns of mail matter received for delivery, or who refuse to make returns of mail matter received for delivery, or who refuse to make returns of mail matter received for delivery, or who refuse

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The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1881.

THE Chess Association—Mrs. Henderson's lecture yesterday evening at the Unitarian church, consisted of a series of sketches, in which the characters of a family of 4 weeks and the 4 seasons were described. The conversations were given in French, and the manner of impatience, vexation, coquettishness, or repose, Sudley was almost acted literally by the speaker. It is difficult to report these scenes of the effect from memory alone which will never expire, but the description of the quarrel of the old man over his breakfast, and the various outwittings of his wife, the adroitness of Lucinda, the domestic and the description of the lunacy and privacies of Peterkin, the old slave servitor, may be especially noted. The night over the coal scuttle, and the picture of the old Frenchman sinking off to the warm fireside of the neighbor honest—was cleverly given, and through all, the sketches, simple as were the materials, a vivid impression of the life led, and characteristics impressed on such a family, was given and received. Before the lecture, Mr. Van Benedex sang inside a French song—of which we did not learn the name. Mr. Corssen accompanying. Mr. Henderson's rendering of the earlier difficult courtship of Bluff King Harry, and Katherine of France, was excellent and sympathetic throughout. This lecture shows the excellent taste for the benefit of the South Portland institution, which has been a very successful one financially, considering that it is not now the active year's season.

MEETING OF CITIZENS—In response to the resolution adopted at the meeting of the executive committee on the celebration of the Fourth, held in this city last Friday evening, a meeting of citizens was held on Sepperfield's place, East Portland, Tuesday evening. Jos. Dodd, Esq., called the meeting to order. Mr. D. A. Saunders was elected chairman, and T. J. Mather secretary. A motion to appoint a committee of three to represent East Portland in the Fourth Judy executive committee, drew out a lengthy and animated discussion, which was participated in by Hon. Peggy Dunn, J. H. Hall, D. Saunders, Joseph Buchtel and T. J. Mather. As soon as the motion and the intent was fully understood the motion was unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed Levi Knott, Jr., Hon. Peggy Dunn, J. H. Hall as such committee. On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to recall by the above named committee.

O. T. CONCERT—The seventh concert of the very popular series provided by the ladies' committee of the Open Temperance Society, will be given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall next Saturday evening. This promises to be equal to any of the series, and in some respects superior. The rule will be made by the Hutchinson Brothers, Jess Winters, and by Miss Bigne, the young lady balladist who has so suddenly come to the front in this specialty. An excellent parlor orchestra will furnish instrumental music. Negotiations are pending for the Chinook duet in costume, and for securing Mrs. E. F. Smith, the well known reader. Programme on Saturday morning. Admission only 25 cents.

FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY CROSSINGS—The officers in the Astoria custom house, says the Astorian, have just completed a compilation of the number of times Captain Fred Bolles has crossed the Columbia river bar into this port, and find that from the first vessel to the last he has entered vessels there at the custom house 265 times. As he has passed out an office, this makes him 530 crossings of the bar, and he has never yet met with an accident that cost a general average. This surely ought to give Captain Bolles an opportunity to be able to express an opinion which should carry weight with it, as to the needs of our commerce.

CROPS—WOOL CLIP.—Hon. A. J. Dufur returned a few days since from a visit to his ranch on Fifteen Mile creek, Wasco county. He reports crops and stock in that portion of the state in fine condition. He is of the opinion that the wool clip for Wasco county will be at least one-third less this year than last. The reasons are obvious. First, a great many flocks that were sheared last year are dead, killed by the unusual severity of the winter, and secondly, many of the sheep that were saved were so poor at the opening of spring and have fatted so rapidly since that they have shed their wool.

PAT "COL." AGAIN.—Parker is misusing Mrs. Newell's paper at Walla Walla worse than ever. When accused by THE OREGONIAN of printing a malicious falsehood in locating on Columbia river bar the wreck of a small vessel, which occurred at Tillamook bay, he tries to defend himself by quoting from the Standard particulars of the disaster. A man of principle would have retracted the falsehood. He might have been misled into the first statement, but repeating the lie in justification shows him to be void of honor and not to be believed.

INTERNATIONAL ODD FELLOWS.—The following is the list of officers of Bethel Home Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the world, duly installed Monday evening by the D. D. G. M., Rev. H. S. Stubbs: W. H. Hunter, W. C.; Mrs. M. E. Stubbs, W. V. C.; Charles Clark, W. S.; Mrs. S. Purvis, W. F. S.; Mrs. E. C. Clarke, W. C. S.; Robert W. Wright, W. T.; Mrs. M. Irving, W. M.; Miss Ella Bubb, W. D. C.; E. B. Whittle, W. O. G.; Miss E. Bubb, W. I. M.; Robert Stanton, W. A. S.; J. A. Mercer, P. W. C. T.

ACCIDENT TO PHOTOGRAPH.—The last will and testament of the late Mrs. Helen W. Coff was admitted to probate yesterday by the county court. The deceased bequeaths all her estate, of whatever name and nature, real, personal and mixed, to Wm. M. Gifford, her husband, for his sole use and benefit. By the provisions of the will Mr. Gifford is appointed sole executor of the same. The will is dated March 11, 1881.

THE "STRAWBERRY" BOAT HOAX.—In answer to numerous inquiries as to the best time made by a steamship between Astoria and San Francisco, we would state that the "State of California" made the passage from the dock at Astoria to Meiggs's wharf, San Francisco, in 37 hours and 10 minutes. Time from bar to bar, 35 hours and 10 minutes. This was the fastest trip ever made between the points mentioned.

BEET SUGAR.—An article by Dr. Atkinson on the beet sugar industry of New England, with suggestions as to the feasibility of the industry here, published to-day, will be found worthy the attention of all who take an interest in such a subject. We have a sample of the New England beet sugar, which is quite perfect. Any one may see it who will take the trouble to call at this office.

THE NEW STEAMER.—Work on the new steamboat which is being built by Smith & Paquet at their yard on the east bank of the river, for the Oregonian Railway Co., is being crowded forward with all haste, and the craft will soon be ready to launch. Most of her planking is on and the hull calked so that in case of a sudden rise in the river she will be launched without injury.

BOISE LINE TO SPOKANE FALLS.—A letter received yesterday from Mr. H. M. McCarthey, chief engineer of the Pen d'Oreille division of the N. P. R., announces that the track is now laid for 100 miles from Ainsworth, and that stages run daily from the terminus to Spokane Falls, instead of tri-weekly, as heretofore.

STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. T. C. Tingle, who lives near Mount Tabor, brought in to this office a sample lot of strawberries. Although the "crator of the season," the berries are large, well developed and very delicious. Mr. Tingle has a large crop of strawberries which will soon be ready for market.

OREGON CONFERENCE.—The Presbytery of Oregon convened yesterday at the First Presbyterian church of this city. A number of ministers were in attendance from various portions of the state. The sessions thus far, have been both interesting and profitable.

ROOM STORIES.—Messrs. Zieber & Knowles, proprietors of the Clarendon, have generously tendered the use of the hotel parlor to the warehousemen and millers, for their meeting, soon to take place. The offer has been accepted.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Deady will deliver an opinion in this court this morning, in the case of the "Canada" upon the libel of Whitnes & Stover, for supplies furnished such vessel in the port of New York.

HALF FARE.—Interior millers and warehousemen, attending the meeting to be held in this city on the evening of the 16th inst. will receive return passes by the O. & C. & S. Western Oregon railroad, free.

S. S. COLUMBIA.—The steamer Columbia arrived at San Francisco at 11 P. M. Tuesday evening, being 36 hours and 45 minutes from bar to bar.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, while stepping from a street car, Mr. J. B. Congle fell and fractured his left arm.

The building on the southwest corner at First and Washington streets, now undergoing repairs, preparatory to being occupied by Isaac Bakman (*The Eighteen Clothier*), has not *Tumbled Down*, as the main supporters are in place, and Kerman presence and is determined to sell clothing at 50 cents on the dollar by next Saturday, even if it has to be done in the store if unfinished, by the side of the carpenter's hammer.

Auction sale of Unclaimed Baggage And Merchandise, T. J. O'Connor & Co., will sell at 10 o'clock this morning at Ainsworth wharf, a large lot of unclaimed baggage and merchandise.

Barney still lives, and as usual remains disabled sewing machines at 32 Yamhill street.

Stone is making a big spread at the corner of Ash and First, and he is enjoying a big run of trade too. Nothing like being liked.

Weather permitting, the Taylor street M. E. sunday school will hold its annual picnic excursion on Saturday, May 14, 1881, at Oswego. Will start from the foot of Morrison street at 9 A. M. Tickets at J. F. Gill's.

Genuine home-made taffys and chewing creams made fresh every day at Durrner's Post Office Candy store, opposite post office, Fifth and Morrison.

The ratification of the Chinese treaty will be celebrated by Uncle Myers, in a manner worthy of the occasion, consequently his rate of interest will be lowered.

Travelers bound for the new mines are informed that Uncle Myers can supply them with regular outfits of pure coal, less than any other firm in Portland.

Opera caramels a specialty, made fresh every day. Wholesale and retail at Durrner's Post Office Candy store, opposite post office, Fifth and Morrison.

Ladies—The best shoes for ladies, misses and children, are made by *Hoffman & Co.*, Utica, N. Y. Ask your dealer for them and take no other.

The only corpses in town are at Acker & Lethy's City Stables.

A fine second-hand piano for sale at 32 Morrison St.

Baby carriages for the million at Beck & Son's.

Spring Lambs, very choice, at Hoffman's.

Artificials—24 Yamhill street.

The best livery horses and the best drivers are at the Oregon Transfer Co.'s Livery Stables.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

Wednesday, May 11.—Ordered, that Powell vs. Appel, Zeller et al., et al., be set for trial on Tuesday, 24th April, 1882, and that defendants have 60 days within which to file their answer and serve copy of same on plaintiff's attorneys of record.

Powell vs. Appel, Zeller et al.—Leave granted plaintiff to file amended bill of complaint herein.

Powell vs. Appel, Zeller et al.—Motion for order of publication of summons granted

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1881

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A STRANGE STORY.

The Victim of a Woman.

London Cor. New York Times.

"Come into the Central criminal court for a few minutes," said a legal friend of mine as we were passing the portals of that famous London tribunal. "You can easily amuse yourself for a short time while I speak to Mr. Poland." We went in. The business was ordinarily very dull. The trial then going on was clearly not sensational. There were only very few spectators. The judge was leaning back with a languid air. Justice Hawkins was the judge. The jury was just beginning to consult as to their verdict. In the dock stood a straight, well-built fellow of about 30. He was a fair man and pale. He looked anxiously around the court for a moment as my friend began speaking to Mr. Poland, the counsel who had been conducting the prosecution against the prisoner.

"My lord," suddenly said the prisoner, "I would like to say a few words."

It was a very earnest application. There was something peculiarly impressive in the tone of the man's voice. So much so that the jury suddenly ceased their suppressed talking and looked first at the prisoner and then at the judge.

"You had an opportunity of addressing the court; the case is now closed," said the judge.

"May I ask one question, my lord, only one?" said the prisoner.

"It is out of order," answered the judge, "but if"—

"My lord," said Mr. Poland, rising in response to a glance from the judge, "I have no objection whatever."

The learned counsel spoke as one who, knowing that the prisoner could do neither good nor harm, the evidence having already convicted him, did not wish to appear ungenerous. The jury resumed their seats.

"Your question," said the judge.

"It is the policeman to whom I wish to put a question," said the prisoner, with a sort of strange calmness, as if he had had a struggle with himself before concluding to address the court. The evidence upon which he was to be convicted was that of the policeman and the sentence was certain to be heavy as a previous conviction had already been proved against him—a previous conviction for uttering. It was for the grave offense of uttering that he now stood at the bar.

"Policeman, stand forward," said the judge. An officer stepped into the witness box.

"What is your question? You may put it through me," said the judge.

"I wish to ask him," said the prisoner, "upon whose information he arrested me?"

Mr. Poland objected. The answer might lead to a revelation of police secrets which belonged to Scotland Yard and not to the public. There was a brief discussion upon this point, and the judge overruled the objection.

"May I put the question in another shape?" asked the prisoner, "it may save time."

"Put it," said the judge.

"Was it a woman who gave you the information upon which you arrested me?"

Again counsel objected. Scotland Yard had its own methods of hunting down criminals, and how the police obtained information as to the movements of persons like the prisoner was not necessarily of importance to the court, or the public, while it was of great moment that the police should not be called upon to expose the detective service of the force. The prisoner had been taken with spurious money in his possession, and he had been previously convicted of coining, and had undergone seven years' penal servitude for the offense. Released from prison he had gone back to his former habits; it was an old story, and so on. But again the judge ruled that he should permit the question to be put.

"Was it a woman who gave you the information?"

The policeman hesitated.

"Answer," commanded the judge.

"It was," said the officer.

"Do you see her in court?" asked the prisoner.

The officer looked about vaguely.

"Is that the woman?" asked the prisoner, pointing to a rather showily dressed woman with handsome features, but a cold, disdainful expression of face.

"It is," replied the officer.

"My lord," said the prisoner, with a slight tremor in his voice, "That woman is my wife."

A buzz of surprise followed the announcement, and the woman turned her head away from the dock.

"I would like to say a few words, my lord," continued the prisoner.

"I have no objection, your lordship," said Mr. Poland.

"The Court will hear you," said Justice Hawkins.

"Thank you, my Lord," said the prisoner, no longer betraying any emotion, but speaking in clear, firm tones: "I have served seven years on a similar charge to that now preferred against me. If I am again convicted you will give me at least one-and-twenty years, and that will end my life. Before you do so I would like you to know the whole truth of this affair. I married young. My wife unexpectedly showed extravagant tastes and very expensive habits. I was very fond of her, and did all I could to content her. Honestly I could not keep pace with her desires, and we took to coining. She was with me in all my operations aided in the work, assisted in passing the money. When we were taken the evidence was just as strong against her as me. In answer to questions I put to my counsel I was told that if I pleaded guilty and said I compelled her to help me she would get off. I did so, and she was acquitted. I was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. I served my full time and came back to London, determined to lead an honest life and to restore my wife to an honest home. It was some time before I found her; but I had obtained work at 30s. a week. I had only one wish—to make a new home for my wife. Eventually I found her. She was living with another man. His name is Foster. She told me that she had been obliged to accept his assistance or she would have starved. Foster was a fellow-workman of mine. I was willing to believe all she said and to forgive her. It was a bitter struggle, but I did it. 'Come home,' I said to her, 'and let bygones be bygones.' She said she could not come immediately. It would take a little time to break off with Foster; but she would do it. I waited, and every week as I received my wages I took £1 to her and gave it to her that she might have money without asking Foster for any. At last she appointed a night when she declared she would leave Foster. I was to meet her at the corner of Rathbone place. I did so. She said Foster had come out with her and was a street or so off, but that she would go and tell him, now that she had made up her mind to leave him. 'I love you still,' she said, 'better than any other man in the world, and would never have left you of my own free will; hold this until I come back—I will only be a few minutes.' I waited, and almost immediately a policeman came and took me into custody. I did not know what the package contained; it turned out to be also silver coinage!"

He paused here, and there was considerable sensation in court, everybody convinced of the truth of the man's statement, and impressed by its simple but dramatic force.

"I learned afterward," said he, "that when she left me with that packet in my hand she went up to the first policeman she met, told him where I stood, that I was a returned convict, a coiner of a power of bad money; she knew it, she said, because I had tried to pass some of it on her. That is my story, my lord!"

You could have heard a pin drop while the prisoner was making his statement. The Court listened with almost breathless interest. When he had finished, a sort of half controlled expression of wonder and indignation went round, and the jury looked up at the judge in a bewildered and puzzled way.

"Policeman," said the judge.

"My lord," responded the officer.

"Did this woman speak to you as the prisoner says?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Was the packet of spurious silver in his hand, as he says?"

"It was, my lord."

Upon the direction of the judge the prisoner was acquitted, and my friend started a subscription for him. We have raised about £70 for him, and hope to set him on over his troubles. His story has been verified in every detail.

Such was the story narrated to me by a friend yesterday in response to a casual remark of mine that a great deal of interesting current history of London is never reported in the London papers. The story is quite true; the case formed part of the business of the battling of the criminal courts, and the victim of loving not wisely but too well has since been introduced into respectable and permanent employment.

Liverpool Wheat Market

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Breadstuffs, quiet. Southern white wheat 9s 5d@9s 6d per cental.

THE BEET SUGAR BUSINESS.

Not a Very Promising Prospect of Its Success in America.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Many, twenty years have passed since the first attempt was made to manufacture sugar from beets in this country. The experiment, twice tried in this state was very costly and unsuccessful. Beets could be raised containing a fair amount of saccharine matter, and sugar could be manufactured from them, but there was no profit in the business. In point of fact a fortune was lost in the enterprise. There were enthusiasts, however, who believed that the experiment was not fairly tried, or at least not tried under the most favorable circumstances of soil, climate and location. They contended that a more favorable country could be found outside this state, and two companies in following persons to plant and cultivate beets and start up works for the manufacture of sugar and molasses.

A variety of causes favor this investment of capital for the manufacture of sugar from beets. The belief that the soil failure of a factory would greatly benefit a town caused many persons to take stock in it. Farmers were induced to engage in the raising of sugar beets by the flattering reports of crops produced in other countries. Men who make a business of forming joint stock companies presented glowing accounts of the profits accruing from raising sugar beets, with a view of disposing of shares. The beets offered by states so stimulated the enterprises. The circumstances that this country expends many millions of dollars for sugar probably caused many political economists to settle articles favoring the home production of the article.

Last year six beet sugar factories were in existence in this country. Three were in California, and located at Soquel, Los Angeles and Alvarado. The first remained idle. The second did little except to test the machinery and perform experiments, while the third contended with a series of difficulties in preparing the beets till they could be worked up. The fourth, located at Portland, Me., worked up a small crop of beets raised in different parts of the state and for warded by railroads at a nominal charge. The state bounty is now exhausted. The railroads have become tired of carrying beets at a loss, and most farmers are satisfied that they can not raise the roots at the prices offered for them at the factory. There is a report that the machinery is to be moved to a new location, but it is quite likely that it will never be put in operation again. Another factory, located in Delaware, worked for a few weeks with very satisfactory results, and then suspended operations on account of a lack of material. The sixth factory, located at Franklin, Mass., was in operation about four weeks. It was closed by the creditors before all the beets raised by farmers to supply it were worked up. Stockholders and patrons were alike sufferers by the failure of the enterprise.

There are rumors to the effect that new factories are to be established this season in central New York, western Michigan and Canada. That the prospect for their success is not very encouraging seems certain. Enough has been done to show that beets containing a very fair percentage of saccharine matter can be produced in this country in liberal quantities, and that the sugar they contain can be extracted and clarified without great difficulty. Enough has also been done to apparently demonstrate the fact that there is no profit in the business. That the business should be fairly remunerative in Germany and France, while it fails to pay expenses in this country, should not be surprising, for the fact is true of various other industries, agricultural and mechanical.

In all the countries in Europe where the production of beet sugar is profitable the best tops, as well as the pulp from which the sugar has been extracted, has a ready sale for feeding to stock, which commands a very high price. This is not the case in America where starch foods of all kinds is plenty and cheap, and where animals raised for meat are comparatively fat. Again, it appears to be demonstrating that very large crops of beets, small in size and rich in saccharine matter can not be cared without the employment of a large amount of hand labor. Farmers in this country cannot give simply to labor with their hands. They desire to perform all their field work with machines. They prefer crops that can be planted, tended and harvested by machinery. Many farmers in the west do not raise a sufficient quantity of garden vegetables to supply their families, for the reason that they require hand labor to produce them in perfection. The tapping of western farmers would consist in the production of sugar beets if in addition to a sugar plant and mill there were machines for harvesting, transplanting, weeding, topping, pulping and cleaning the roots.

In southern France and Germany the vine and children of farmers work in the field and make very long days for very small wages. The high labor they can perform in the field required for the most successful raising of the sugar beets. In this country nearly all the field work which machinery can do is performed by men and demand a high price for their labor. Sugar made from beets must come in competition with that made from tropical and southern cane, and with the material from which it is ever going to produced cheaply, it can not be manufactured with profit. When present agitation as a supply of sugar and syrups is much more likely to be obtained from northern cane than from beets.

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